

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR

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Would President Dewey turn the Government over to his Democratic wife as Admiral Dewey did his gift house?

The fact that a good many Boer prisoners are dying does not necessarily reflect upon the humanity of the British. The latter are probably doing their best to make the Boers comfortable, but many of the men are old, all are homesick, while anxiety for families left in the swirl of the war, the lack of customary exercise and malady brought on by hard service, sufficiently account for growing Boer mortality. As a rule imprisonment of soldiers kills more of them than battles do.

The Census Bureau denies that it has received any \$2 per dozen towels from the purchasing agents of the Board of Health. The Bureau is right; the towels merely went to the office which the census enumerator had loaned to the plague-fighters. Whether the fabrics are there yet we do not know but suppose that they have been carefully collected and stored for future auction purposes, with the \$4 per dozen towels and \$3.50 per dozen napkins, etcetera. There must, by this time, be a vast store of useful articles on hand waiting for the red flag, and the Advertiser hopes that it will not be denied an opportunity to list them.

Mr. Kipling sounds a key note of conciliation in his poem on Joubert which is also voiced in the stirring prose of Winston Churchill. The idea of these writers is that the future British policy in South Africa should be to conciliate the Boers and gradually amalgamate the English and Dutch races, creating in the end a powerful native cross. Undoubtedly a people mixed in this way would be prime-movers in the work of civilization. One may know that from what has come of the union of English and Dutch in New York. There are no better Americans or better State-builders than the Roosevelts, Schuylers, Van Hornes and the like, who hark back to the burghers of Manhattan and Schenectady and their English conquerors.

The demagogues in Congress say that the Hawaiian penal contract law is slavery. But as the same condition is to be found in the United States, where it thrives by virtue of a recent decision of the Supreme Court and by the assent of Congress, the demagogues should look into the parable of the mote and the beam. Every sailor who signs an American shipping list for a round voyage must fulfill that contract, if physically and mentally able to do so, or go to jail. That is all Hawaiian law requires of contract field laborers—all that it asked of the "rescued Galicians," about whom Rabbi Levy and the San Francisco Examiner have indulged in such solemn twaddle. It is rankly inconsistent to assail Hawaiian contract labor and leave American contract labor on the statute books, but that is the way of demagogues.

Kwang Yu Wei's order for 8,000 uniforms in Hongkong, which has drawn protests from Li Hung Chang and the Empress Dowager, does not comport with the pretence of the Chinese reformers that their schemes are educational only. People with a price on their heads have small chance to teach those who want to earn the reward, and it is evident that Kwang Yu Wei and his comrades see no way to proceed except by force of arms. Hence the Hongkong order for uniforms. Seeing the turn things are taking, it certainly behooves white men, whatever their sympathy with reform or liberalism may be, to withhold their encouragement from Kwang Yu Wei and his friends. It is beyond the power of such men to regenerate China—a task which the European nations themselves are finding difficult—but they perhaps have the power to start the most awful civil war in history. To be particeps criminis with that would be a poor role indeed for any civilized people.

The criticism so often made of the British military commanders that they have learned nothing about irregular or guerrilla fighting since Braddock's sad experience in the Pennsylvania woods is again borne out by the misadventure of Colonel Broadwood's men east of Bloemfontein. Though the misadventure had with a concealed foe by Methuen, Gatacre and White were fresh in the public mind, Broadwood blundered into an ambush, just as they had done. Why he did not avoid the trap with his main force by sending scouts into it first is the unanswered military question of the hour. Somehow British officers have a strange aversion to scouting, although that precautionary duty is as essential to their business as the projection of a skirmish line in attack. This reluctance has, first or last, cost the British army thousands of lives and it accounts, in a way, for the principal Boer successes of the present war.

ISLAND REPUBLICANISM.

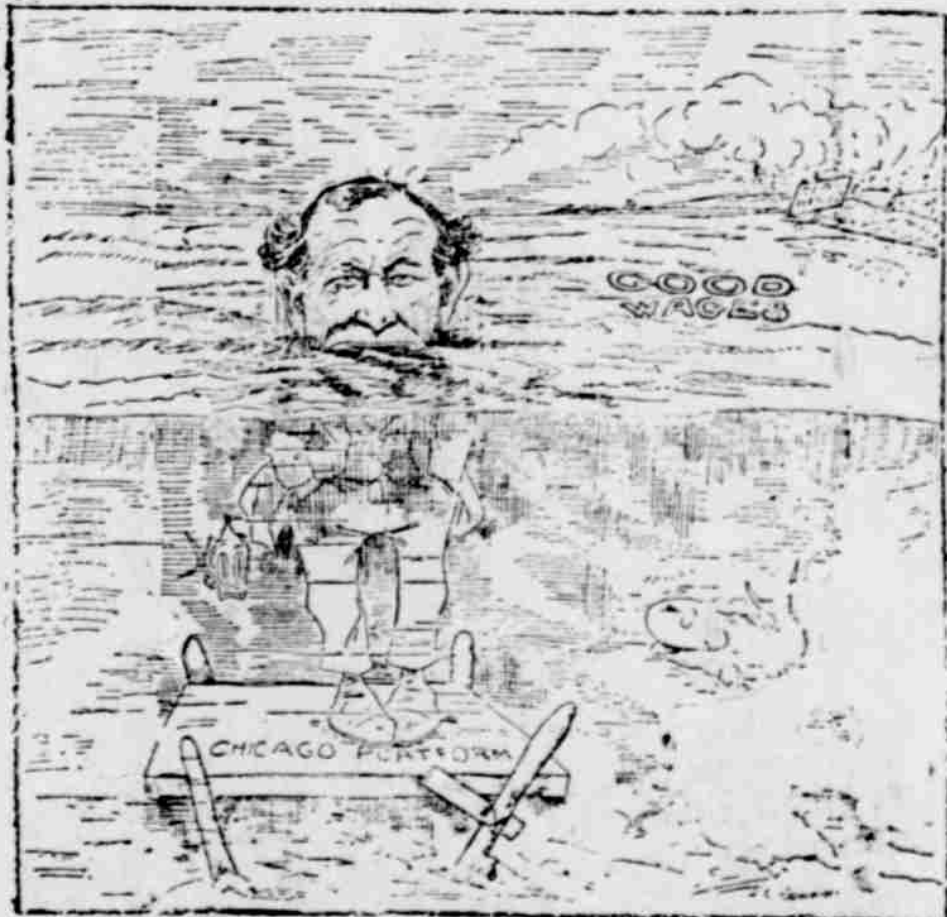
The lately organized Republican club may be "packed" at its next meeting and the name changed to "the Republican party." A conspiracy of that kind is afoot. Evidently some one is anxious to get the right to use a name that might be made a lever at Washington in the matter of Territorial appointments. We can imagine no other cause for the scheming that would now form a Republican party here with a haste which practically excludes from the work of organization Republicans from the other Islands of the group and from beyond the quarantine lines of this Island. Such a "party" would be incomplete, unrepresentative, unauthorized and impertinent. As well organize a few village pawnbrokers and call them the National Bankers' Association or an Ancient Order of Hibernians and call it an Irish Republic, as to pack a minor political club in Honolulu with waterfront worthies and what a correspondent of the Advertiser calls "job-chasers," and name it "the Republican Party of Hawaii." The whole scheme, as we have pointed out before is preposterous.

There will be a Republican party formed in the regular way soon after Hawaii obtains, through the passage of the Territorial bill, a right to call itself American; a party acting in accord with the organizing methods of the Republican National Committee; formed by men who pledge themselves to Republican doctrines; a result of invitation and opportunity given to the Republicans of each and every Hawaiian Island; a party withal, in which the majority will rule. This is the only kind of a Republican party that can live in Hawaii, and it will be one, we are sure, to enlist the zealous aid of the best friends of good government.

In the meantime if the machine tricksters manage to vest a ward club with the dignified appellation of "the Republican party," they will merely succeed in imitating the three tailors of Tooley street who thought they were the people of England. Republicans, when the proper time comes, will act as if they had never heard of them.

LIQUOR AND GERMS.

The Star wonders why so much liquor of fancy brands and cost was needed by the plague-fighters. The innocence of the Star surprises us. Does it not know that it was necessary to locate the foods and drinks most favorable to the nourishing and propagation of bubonic germs and list them as a warning to the public? Having heard that Honeysuckle gin and Green River whisky contained snakes what was more natural and becoming in the detention camp bacteriologists than to expert them for plague microbes? Was it wrong to do the thing thoroughly? We should say not! With a really noble industry and zeal these al fresco scientists tackled the job and followed it up so long as a suspected drop was left in the barrel or the demijohn. To make assurance doubly sure, the Honeysuckle gin and Green River whisky were tested in abstruse combinations. For example, a culture was made of Green River whisky with just a dash of Angostura, a soupcon of Vermouth, a large tablespoonful of pulverized sugar and a few drops of lime juice. This was tested scientifically both with ice and without; and though various vertebral and quadrumanous things were found no plague germs were discovered. Experiments were also made with A. B. C. beer, Palm Tree gin and Zinfandel. Each was administered in alternate doses night and day without the aid of the hypodermic needle, and although a patient's temperature occasionally rose to 160, while his eyes were glassy and cerebral buboes rapidly developed, the ultimate diagnosis—though sometimes confused by persistent signs of headache and nausea—was "no plague." We submit to the Star that the scientific knowledge thus gained was worth the paltry thousands that it cost.



AND THE TIDE IS RISING.

—The Minneapolis Tribune.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Presidential Privileges.

It would create a sensation in the country if, during the consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the senate, the president should present himself at the closed doors and ask to be admitted. If he should take this action, the doors would have to be opened to him. More than this, he would find a place reserved for him on the right of the presiding officer, Senator Frye. It is not generally known that the rules of the senate provide for the presence of the president in executive sessions. Here is the text of the rule: "When the president of the United States shall meet the senate in the senate chamber for the consideration of executive business, he shall have a seat on the right of the presiding officer." It has been many a long day, recalls the Washington Post, since the president has participated in the secret sessions of the senate. It was a favorite habit with Washington and some of the earlier presidents, and in the records of the senate are still preserved the letters which Washington used to send, notifying the senators that he intended to make an official call upon them. Nowadays, the senators go to see the president. More than this, if the president should order the senate to meet him in the cabinet room of the White House, for instance, they would obey; for one of the senate rules expressly provides that when the senate shall be convened in any place by the president of the United States, the presiding officer and the senators shall assemble at the place appointed.

Fate of New Papers.

Of the making of new papers, says Victor Smith in the New York Press, there is no end; likewise their failure. During the nine years closing 1898, 12,408 promising dailies and weeklies came to fill a long-felt want. Of these \$24 survive, only 106 of which appear in Rowell's Directory with a guaranteed circulation. The money lost by over-confident projectors is not less in amount than \$5,700,000. Much of the trouble is caused by overcrowding newspapers in a given field. It requires a population of 10,000 reading and advertising people to enable one six-column quarto, printed in breviter, to pay dividends, and in the South the proportion is larger. In Western States it is slightly less. The paper most certain to fail is the one devoted to some personal end in business or politics; the one most likely to succeed is the thorough newspaper, though an old-established journal may be wanting in the news feature and yet hold its clientele by mere force of habit.

Boer Servants.

Dr. Livingstone thus describes the manner in which the Boers obtained servants: "One or two friendly tribes are forced to accompany a party of mounted Boers, and these expeditions can be gotten up only in the winter, when horses may be used without danger of being lost by disease. When they reach the tribe to be attacked the friendly natives are ranged in front to form, as they say, a 'shield'; then the Boers coolly fire over their heads till the devoted people flee and leave cattle, wives and children to the captors. This was done in nine cases during my residence in the interior, and on no occasion was a drop of Boer's blood shed."

Microbes by the Million.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that "a bacteriologist asked a woman who did not usually have to go on very dirty streets if he might make an experiment on one of her skirts. It was a comparatively new one, and received daily brushing. He found on part of the skirt binding at the hem the following small menagerie: Two hundred thousand germs, many bearing diptheria, pneumonia and tonsillitis; also collections of typhoid and consumption microbes."

Alger to be a Canadian.

The Toronto Mail and Empire says that, owing to his large Canadian interests, General R. A. Alger will soon make Canada virtually his permanent home.

Nearly Nameless.

A Boothbay, Me., fisherman, Ab Ak, says he has the shortest name on record. There is said to be no abbreviation about it, either.

"Want of Watchfulness

Makes the Thief."

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health. The one effective, natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Disordered Blood—"My father has long been troubled with disordered blood and weak back. Hood's Sarsaparilla made him strong and healthy; he works every day." A. S. Wykes, S. Easton, Pa.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Which we will sell at the very lowest market rates.

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and in itself an artistic piece of engineering—affords access to all points, as also scenic and marine views of exquisite grandeur at every turn.

Electric Railway.

Contracts have been let for material, and the work of construction, equipping and installation placed in the hands of a competent electrical engineer to be fully completed by June 1st. Having an independent power plant we are prepared to furnish electric power for lighting, heating and other purposes, to our home builders at most reasonable rates.

As Promised.

Our reservoirs are completed and water mains laid so as to supply each lot. Permits for making water connections will be granted on application.

An inspection of the attractive homes now building or the names of purchasers of lots, will convince anyone that PACIFIC HEIGHTS is the choicest and most scenic of all the residence sites of Honolulu.

For further information, prices, terms, etc., apply at office of

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